

trators of human rights abuses must face apartheid's pain and offer apologies, he does not recognise that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is not mandated to look into human rights abuses which were deemed legal under South African law, nor does it require perpetrators to apologise to their victims.

Despite these shortcomings, *Injustice, Violence and Peace* remains a valuable piece of work especially in its discussion of political violence and the sections on the South African transition.

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*Prison Notebooks*, Volume II, by Antonio Gramsci, edited and translated by Joseph E. Buttigieg, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1996).

Reviewed by Roger Deacon

From the Catholic Church to Chinese culture, from Dante's *Inferno* to military history, the second volume of (Columbia University Press' planned five volume edition of) Antonio Gramsci's *Prison Notebooks* reacquaints one with the breadth and acuity of the writings of one of Marxism's best-known theoreticians. It shows the step-by-step process of a thinker at work, a process accentuated by Gramsci's difficulties in obtaining permission from the prison authorities to have certain texts sent to him. As such, it offers even more insight into the often messy business of thinking and writing than is the case with works published as complete and polished texts.

Joseph Buttigieg's accompanying Notes to the Text are copious, detailed and informative. Their only failing, perhaps unavoidable in a project of this nature, is that the specificities of the editorial procedures adopted are described only in Volume I, apparently – hence, a reviewer or reader who approaches Gramsci from the middle, as it were, or who does not have access to the first volume, is faced with certain (minor) difficulties. Similarly, this second volume contains only a Name Index and no general index; no doubt one of the five volumes does or will contain a complete index, which is an indispensable aid when confronted with a work such as this.

Most prominent in this Volume, which includes Notebooks 3, 4 and 5 out of a total of 29 notebooks written by Gramsci, are reflections on the subjects of intellectuals and education. Even a cursory perusal of these reflections leaves one with the impression that, aside from the well-known *bon mots* and quotable quotes, not only was